AT RIGHT PRICES AND PROMPT DELIVERIES.

OYSTER SHELLS & GRIT. SPECIAL PRICES ON ALL FEED IN TON LOTS. WRITE OR PHONE US YOUR ORDER.

E. T. Simpson & Co.,

S. C. Buff Orpingtons. MY BUFFS WON 21 FIRSTS, 6 seconds, 6 thirds in 6 shows. Send for free mating list and four years' show records, EGGS, \$2.00 PER SETTING FROM ANY PEN. J. C. FORREST, Cherrydale, Va.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Baby Chicks Eggs for Hatching . Breeding Stock Custom Hatching

Pimmit Poultry Plant RALPH L. PALMER, Prop.,

(8)**
SETTING EGGS-8, C. R. I. REDS, BRED TO lay; good enough to show; \$1.00 for 15; \$6 per 100. T. S. Gaddess, Forest Glen, Md., across from Barres' store. Ph. Woodside 59. * WAITE'S WHITE LEGHORNS Baby chicks, \$15 per 100, ROY H. WAITE, College Park, Md.

ROY H. WAITE, College Park, Md.

HATCHING EGGS from the finest English or
Belgian Campines in America; one dollar setting. A. F. German, Room 15, Dist. bldg.

AI NEW 34x3½ Diamond tire, \$7.50. Also bargains, 30x3½, 32x3½, 32x4, \$4.50; 34x4, 35x4,
36x4, \$5.50. Dakin lamp dimmer, 25e pair,
Vulcanizing shop, 739 13th n.w.

EGG RECORD.

14 RIFF ORPINGTON pullets: January,
309. February, 293; 15 days March, 162; total,
767 eggs, 75 days, Hatching eggs, \$2 per setting. W. E. Criser, 200 Reyant st. n.e.

BARRED ROCKS—Holterman's dark strain;
Latham's light strain; settings, exhibition
quality, \$3; baby chicks for sale, A. R.
Hester, 1824 R. I. ave. n.e., Woodridge, D. C.



Kitchen walls should always be painted

Every housewife loves a clean kitchen. But with steaming kettles, sizzling grease and soot from the range, how can you keep a spotless kitchen if the walls cannot be

ROMAN ENAMEL

Paint your kitchen walls with Devoe Roman Enamel and you can easily clean them with soap and water.

We recommend Devoe Roman Enamel because it is washable and sanitary and because it gives a hard, glossy surface to which dirt does not adhere. Thirteen attractive tints (and black and white) to select from. Can be used for walls, ceilings, shelving, furniture and all interior woodwork.

Devoe Roman Enamel is easy to apply and it shows no laps or brush marks. We guarantee that it will give you satisfaction.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.

Buffalo New Orleans Houston Boston New York Savannah Pittsburgh

Founded in New York in 1754. The oldest manufacturing concern in the United States



POULTRY, DOGS, PET STOCK.



POULTRY, DOGS, PET STOCK.

Star-Chic-A 100% Pure Baby Chick Food STAR-CHIC-A is the Perfect Baby Chick Food, because it is a pure food, a food that is 100 percent pure. It is not a condimental food and is made to put the Baby Chick on its feet and to keep it there. When feeding STAR-CHIC-A there is no "letting down" in the chicks, for the reason that STAR-CHIC-A contains no adulterations, is not flavored with condiments, has no drugs, chemicals or other "dope." It is simply a Pure Food. Order your STAR-CHIC-A today and grow real chicks.

Prices: 1-lb. pkg., 10c; 5-lb. pkg., 40c; 12½-lb. hag, 90c; 25-lb. bag, \$1.00; 50-lb. bag, \$3.00; 100-lb. bag, \$5.75. 100% Pure Baby Chick Food

STAR-EGG-O makes hens lay fertile eggs and keeps young chicks will. Try a 25-cent package.
Star Remedies and Foods are for sale
by all poultry and livestock, feed and
seed dealers.

GOLDEN & CO., Sales Agents, Washington, D. C.

OG-Thoroughbred collie pup; 6 months old; entered in forthcoming show; owner leaving city.

A minute animal parasite is the cause of white diarrhoea. This organism lives

st. n.w., Petworth, D. C.

R. I. REDS—Selected eggs from winter layers, \$1.00 for 15. C. B. McDannell, Glen Echo, Md. ATCHING EGGS—S. C. Buff Orpington; Cook & Forrest strains; S. C. White Leghorns; Barron & Wyckoff strains; \$1.00 per 15. Harry P. Jennings, 915 Sheridan st. n.w., Brightwood, D. C.

19. Star office.

CANARIES—Two male singing and breeding for sale cheap. 754 Rock Creek Church road n.w. PITTSFIELD and Latham's strain S. C. White Leghorn and Barred Rock trap-nest eggs, \$1 per 15; order day-old chicks now, \$12 per 100, 15c each; cockerels, \$2. A. C. Johnson, 2314 Naylor road s.e. C. White Leghorns; 8 pullets, 1 cockerel; all year old; cheap. 940 N. Y. ave. n.w.



Cau use more at right price. Box 177, Nur office.

PENS (3)—Brahmas and Houdans. 1910 M st. s.e.

PEN of seventeen black Lanshans, headed by Washington winners 1916 show; fine, healthy birds; reasonable. Address Box 86, Star office.

THOROUGHBRED WHITE LEGHORNS—Hogan & Barron stock; hatching eggs. \$5 per hum. ored; baby chicks, 12½ cents apiece, by order, Address 3114 Wisconsin ave.

3**

DUED PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Imperial Ring-wandottes)

The property of the discharge from the start of the start of the time. They lose appende and the start of the time. They lose appende and the start of the time. They lose appende and the start of the time. They lose appende and the start of the time. They lose appende and the start of the time. They lose appende and the start of the time. They lose appende and the time. They lose appende a time. In severe cases the chicks stand around with eyes closed. They become except that many will chirp constantly as if cold or in distress. Frequently, when chicks try to void excrement, they will utter a shrill, painful twitter, they will use a shrill, painful twitter, they will use a shrill, painful twitter, they will use a shrill and the time. They lose appended to the time.

BARRON'S WHITE WYANDOTTES—Imported direct from England; eggs and stock; in-spection and correspondence solicited. A. D. Byrd, 1249 Evarts st., Brookland, D. C. SINGLE-COMB Rhode Island Red eggs for hatching: splendid winter laying strain. H. B. Benjamin, Rittenhouse st., Chevy Chase, D. C. Cleve, 648.

C. W. LEGHORNS-Range raised; eggs for hatching, 31 for 15; \$6 a 100; guaranteed. Strong and healthy haby chicks, 315 per 100. R. E. Beall, Berwyn, Md. Tel., Berwyn 4-W.

R. E. Beall, Berwyn, Md. Tel., Berwyn 4-W. EGGS.—Barred Rock, best strain, \$1 per setting, \$5 per hundred; few fancy barred cockerels, \$2.50 each. 3112 South Dakota ave. n.c., Woodridge. North 4340.

PENS of 10 White Leghorns and Barron male Rhode Island Reds; same price; \$15; hatching eggs from White Leghorn hens, headed by Barron male, \$6 per 100, \$1 per 15; Rhode Island Red eggs same price. These Barron males are from hens that laid from 203 to 284 in one year. Wm. Tullock, Hunter Station, Washington and Mt. Vernon Ry. Post Office, Alexandria, Va., Route 1.

It Will Pay You to Read All the Poultry News and Poultry Ads on This Page

Feeding of Infected Chicks.

EGGS-Nearby, 19; southern, 19.

DRESSED POULTRY—Hens, choice, per lb., 19a20; chickens, per lb., 23; turkeys, per lb., 24a28; ducks, per lb., 15a 16; roosters, per lb., 11a12; geese, 10a12 per lb.

not. Nevertheless, it is a safe course to select for the production of hatching eggs only the healthiest and most vigorous hens.

Unless one is absolutely certain as to the condition of the hens used for the production of hatching eggs, the latter should be disinfected before they are incubated. There are two effective means of disinfecting eggs:

1. Strong methylated spirit can be used for rapidly wiping the eggs. They should be carefully and quickly dried after this treatment before being put in the incubator or under a hen.

2. The eggs may be dipped in a weak solution of creolin and water. They may be placed in the incubator immediately after being dipped.

Both of these methods have proved effective and neither form of treatment apparently injures the hatchability of the eggs. Where an incubator is used, the precaution should be taken to disinfect the inside of the machine every time it is used and before the eggs are placed therein.

Feeding of Infected Chicks. **AGAINST COCCIDIOSIS**

Original Source of Infection Found to Be in Ovary of the Hen.

Methods of Treatment of Eggs Chicks and Fowls as a Precaution.

(Copyright, 1916.)

BY PROF. JAMES B. MORMAN.

Though it is not generally known nature hens are the original source o white diarrhea. It arises in the ovary of the mother hen. The ovary develops the yolk of the egg. The danger of transmission to young chicks comes when these eggs are affected by the spores of the parasite.

VANTED—Several setting hens; Rocks or Reds preferred. Address, stating price, A. D. Phillips, 3560 11th st.

3*

Of the paraginal and multiplies within the intestines of young chicks. The physiological effect of the paraginal and multiplies within the intestines of young chicks. Phillips, 3560 11th st.

AMPINE PULLETS, Jacobus strain, 15 eggs, \$1.50; single-comb Buff Orpingtons, Cook and Forrest strains, 15 eggs, \$1.50. 801 Varnum st. n.w., Petworth, D. C.

The parasite is to destroy the cells in the food passage where the main digestive processes are carried on.

testines, which they finally penetrate. Once inside, the parasite grows rapidly at the expense of the cell it has in-vaded.

How the Disease Is Spread.

Infection from chick to chick usually takes place during the first three or four days of their life. The droppings of affected chicks are the chief source FRANK A. KERR invites inspection imperial
"Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Eggs. \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 for 13.

Utility eggs, \$1.00 per setting.

1361 Wisconsin ave. West 612. poultry run, or the soil of a pen or yard, is easily contaminated. When the droppings become dry they crumble and are blown from place to place by the wind. Infected dust containing spores is deposited on the food plants of chickens or mature here and thus f chickens or mature hens, and thus they become diseased. Forty days of exposure of white diarrhoea spores in water does not destroy them. Since young chicks are more susceptible to the disease than more mature birds, protection of food and water against contamination becomes of the greatest mportance.

to the other, mainly by coming in con-tact with infected droppings. Birds, such as pigeons or sparrows, eat con-taminated food, but the parasites pass through the bodies of small birds unthrough the bodies of small birds un-changed. The droppings of these birds in clean yards are liable to start new centers of infection. The spread of the disease in these various ways renders it absolutely necessary to take all pre-cautions against it.

Symptoms of the Disease.

oms of white diarrhea, except weakcurs within a few days after the chicks are hatched. When the disease becomes pronounced the victims soon become revious sound listless, sieepy, and sometimes droop their wings. If they are incubator chicks they will huddle together unmale: 5. Star are hen, they want to be brooded most of the time. They lose appetite and do not eat much.

PEN of seventeen black Lanshans, headers Washington winners 1916 show; fine, healthy birds; reasonable. Address Box 56, Star office. THORUGHBRED WHITE LESHORNS—Hogan & Barron stock; hatching eggs, \$5 per hundered; baby chicks, 12½ cents apiece, by order, Address 3114 Wisconsin ave.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Imperial Ringlet and Bradley strains); Black Wyandottes (Boxd's strains); eggs for hatching, \$1 for 15.
Frank R. Dameron, 4215 Hayes at., Hillbrook, D. C.

PERSIAN KITTENS—Pedigred; white males, best stock; reasonable offer requested. My 3877, 221 E st. n.w.

PUPPIES Beautiful cocker spaniel, from registered stock; healthy and strong; great pets (cd. 36).

S.-C. R. I. Red hatching eggs; Owens & Barron strain; bed to lay; \$1.50 for 15, \$5 per heaving. Va.

2*

Col. 36.

S.-C. R. I. Red hatching eggs; Owens & Barron strain; bed to lay; \$1.50 for 15, \$5 per heaving. Va.

2*

Col. 36.

S.-C. R. I. Red hatching eggs; Owens & Barron strain; bed to lay; \$1.50 for 15, \$5 per heaving. Va.

2*

Col. 36.

S.-C. R. I. Red hatching eggs; Owens & Barron strain; bed to lay; \$1.50 for 15, \$5 per heaving. Va.

2*

Col. 36.

Col. 36. mal health and vigor.

Breeding From Sound Stock.

The best protection against white PIGEONS pay far better than chickens; always diarrhoe is to breed only from sound penned up: little space needed to start; free book explains all. Majestic Squab Co., Dept. 81, Adel, Iowa. stock. Violation of this principle has stock. Violation of this principle has frequently brought financial ruin to Hominy, cooked, 8c qt. Smearcase, 10c pint. producers of eggs for incubation. For the complete eradication of this disease from poultry farms, stock which give evidence of weakness or the least signs of the disease should not be used for breeding purposes.

The average poultry keeper may not be able to determine whether all his fowls are free from white diarrhea or

FARM AND GARDEN.

Grass Seeds

Now is the best time to sow Ever Green Lawn Grass Seed

and Special Ever Green Lawn Seed (for shady places) -the kind that grows quickly. Most every one who wants a good lawn sows it. Why not

Pint, 10c. Pound, 25c. Bone Meal for the Lawn, Pulverized Sheep Manure. 5 Pounds, 25c.

Summer Flowering Bulbs -Including Tuberoses, Gladi-olas, Caladiums, Dahlias, Maderia Vines, etc., attractively

Mann's Seed Store 207 7th St. N.W. Opposite Center Market Phone Main 1121

NOW IS THE PROPER TIME To fertilize your grass plats, lawns and gar-dens. Odorless plant food specially prepared for these purposes, in any quantity from five pounds up, delivered. Write or telephone, giving area to be fer-

ply in Big City Markets for Fine Birds.

Grain and Stock Farms Adapted to Turkey Raising-Cost Is Small, Profits Large.

The feeding of sour milk to chicks appears to be an easy means of con-plenty of range where the turkeys can trolling white diarrhea. The purpose of sour milk is to suppress intestinal putrefaction which the parasite of this grasses, waste grain, acorns and nuts disease sets up. Milk contains a quan-

WHOLESALE MARKET REPORT. Quotations given below are for large lots. Jobbers' prices are higher.

BUTTER-Elgin, print, 40 lb.; Elgin, tub, 39 lb.; storage, 33a34; process, 28a 29; store packed, 18a19. Selecting Breeders. In selecting turkeys for breeding, the CHEESE-New York state factory, POULTRY — Live hens, per lb., 18; roosters, per lb., 11; turkeys, per lb., 23a25; spring chickens, per lb., 35a40; winter chickens, per lb., 23a24; ducks, per lb., 17a18; geese, 10a12.

The head should be of good size and of a clean, healthy appearance. A strong, well made skeleton is shown by thick, sturdy shanks and straight, strong toes. It should be the aim of every turkey raiser to have a flock of pure-bred turkeys, even though they are sold at market prices. The male at the head of the flock should by all means be a pure-bred of the best type obtainable. The male is one-half the entire flock, and by continually selecting the best females of a similar type and mating these with a pure-bred male, one can soon have a flock of uniformly large, early-maturing, strong-boned, long and deep bodied turkeys of the same color.

Fifteen turkey have conserved. GREEN FRUITS—Apples, per bbl., 2.00a4.50; per box, 1.75a2.25; California oranges, per box, 3.00a3.50; Florida oranges, 3.00a3.75; Iemons, per box, 2.00a4.00; pineapples, per crate, 2.50a4.00; grapefruit, per crate, 2.50a3.50; tangerines, 2.00a2.50.

boned, long and deep bodied turkeys of the same color.

Fifteen turkey hens can safely be mated to a vigorous tom. If twenty-five or thirty hens are kept, two toms should not be allowed to run with them at the same time, but one should be confined one day and the other the next. When two toms are allowed to run together during the mating see

tangerines, 2.00a2.50;
tangerines, 2.00a2.50;
VEGETABLES—Potatoes, home grown, per bbl., 2.00a2.75; northern, per bu., 1.0a1.25; sweet protatoes, per bbl., 2.00a2.50; yams, per bbl., 1.75a2.25; tomatoes, per crate, 1.50a2.25; kale, per bbl., 1.00; string beans, per basket, 1.50a5.00; peppers, per crate, 1.75a3.00; carrots, per box, 90a1.00; okra, per crate, 2.00a2.50; radishes, per 100, 2.00a 3.00; cucumbers, hothouse, 1.00a1.25 doz.; Florida, 1.00a4.00 per basket; lettuce, 1.00a3.50 basket; onions, 2.50a2.75 per sack; eggplant, Florida, 2.00a4.00 crate; cabbage, per 100 bs., 1.50; new cabbage, Florida, 2.00a2.50 per crate; beets, per crate, 1.00a2.00; celery, per dozen, 50a75; celery, per crate, Florida, 1.50a2.25; romaine lettuce, 1.00 a1.50 per basket; cauliflower, 1.00a2.25 per crate; rhubarb, per doz., 40a60; asparagus (S. C.), per doz., 1.00a3.00; asparagus (Cal.), per doz., 2.50a4.00.

LIVE STOCK—Sheep, per lb., 5a6; lambs fall per lb \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2} LIVE STOCK—Sheep, per lb., 5a6; lambs, fall, per lb., 8½a9; spring, 17a18 per lb.; calves, per lb., 10½; medium, per lb., 9½a10; common, 7a8. that suit them. To find these stolen nests often proves to be a long and to follow each turkey hen as she specifies, 50e35.25 per but the does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being follow each turkey hen as she does not know she is being followed. A much easier and quicker followed. The followed. A much easier and quicker followed. A followed. A followed. A followed. A fo

week ago. Some few dealers were asking 25 cents a dozen for eggs, but most of the dealers were selling them at 20 cents a dozen. Lower prices are looked for with the increasing supply of freek aggs. of fresh eggs that will come with the warm weather. Prices as given by the dealers were as follows: DAIRY PRODUCTS

POULTRY.

dressed, 18c Chickens, alive, 18c to

VEGETABLES. 1rish, 10c 1/2 Radishes, 5c a bunch. 5c pk. Spinach, 20c 1/2 pk., 35c

Potatoes, 17181, pk. or 35c pk.
Potatoes, sweet, 10c 1/2 pk., 35c pk.
Onions, 15c to 20c 1/4 pk., 8c to 10c
pk.
pk. or 35c pk.
Onions, 15c to 20c 1/4 pk., 8c to 10c
Spring onions, 3 bunches
for 5c.
Water cresses, 8c to 10c

OLIVER SMITH, INC., Takema Park, D. C. Telephone Col. 4278,

Demand Always Greater Than Sup-

For those who are favorably located green vegetation, seeds of weeds and disease sets up. Milk contains a quantity of sugar which is acted upon by certain fermentation organisms. These bacteria counteract the parasite of white diarrhea.

A poultry expert in Great Britain has used catechu to prevent white diarrhea. Ten to fifteen grains of crude catechu were dissolved in one gallon of water. This was given to the chicks as drinking water. They drank it greedily and made rapid improvement in health. The treatment is given usually for ten days.

in the way of raising turkeys in conhas been tried the results have been discouraging. Plenty of range is essential to success in turkey raising.

nost important factors to be considered are vigor, size, shape, bone, early ma turity, and color of plumage. The body should be deep and wide, the back broad and the breast round and full. The head should be of good size and of at clean, healthy appearance. A strong, well made skeleton is shown by thick, sturdy shanks and straight.

run together during the mating sea-son they fight badly and the stronger does practically all of the mating.

Laying Habits of Turkeys.

nests in hidden places, such as a patch and often wander a half mile or more from home before they find locations

being none too much.

being hold most turkeys, and if any persist in flying out, the flight feathers in one wing should be clipped. Nests should be scattered about the pen, those which turkey hens take to most readily being barrels turned on their sides and nests shaped in them with straw.

Shaped in them with straw.

be Fore

As common sense dictates, the incu-pator should be thoroughly gone over, cleaned, disinfected and tested before the season's hatching is started. In all probability the machine has not been probability the machine has not been touched since the last hatching was taken off in June of the season before, in which case it is quite likely to be very dusty and soiled. To disinfect properly remove all diaphragms, trays and other movable parts, give them a good washing or spraying with warm water containing disinfectant and put them in the sun to dry. Then wash or spray the interior of the machine in the same way and do not replace the trays and diaphragms until the inside of the machine is thoroughly dry.

with a consumpt and put definite effect upon the machine is thoroughly dry.

Never use kerosene or any other oil in the interior of an incubator or any in conhere it been ses that it is level and in good working order, and to insure further against trouble it would be advisable to light the lamp or stove and operate it for a few days to make any observations or adjustments as to the heating mechanism and regulating appliances.

Another good plan is to test the uracy of the thermometers et ot the inacene in the state of the conductive and the poultry will clean the wooden trouble it would be advisable to light the lamp or stove and operate it for a few days to make any observations or adjustments as to the heating mechanism and regulating appliances.

Another good plan is to test the uracy of the thermometers et of the inacene in the state of the state

Another good plan is to test the accuracy of the thermometers, for many hatches have been lost in incubators due to the inaccuracy of simply a degree in the thermometer.

It is well to overhaul all the poultry farm buildings preparatory to mating up the breeding pens and thoroughly clean, spray and whitewash everything, Good results cannot be expected from a flock that is made to live in a building infested with vermin and flith nor where there is danger of contracting disease from foul floors, feed troughs and watering devices. The roosting compartments, perches, nests and all other apparatus should be sprayed, painted or scrubbed with a strong disinfectant.

Be sure to get after the brooder house with unusual care. There is no greater handicap for a brood of chicks than vermin—lice and mites. Many houses, unsuspected, fairly swarm with them, and thorough, persistent work is necessary to rid the premises of these pests. If the house can be made tight, fumigate with the sulphur; if not whitewash with hot lime, and to every gallon of the liquid add an ounce of crude carbolic acid. Use crude carbolic acid. The pressive of the crude acid—a dark brown, dirty dooking liquid—contains tar oil, which is to be desired.

It is well to overhaul all the poultry feed is required, which is to be desired.

The buriap with jugs and cans of hot water, framework six inches high, which is a stought of the brooder blooder house. Over this is placed over plends o

POULTRY YARD NOTES.

For strong egg production plenty of succulence in poultry feed is required. By succulence is meant a food material which contains the original vegetable juices of the plant as it grew—for example, cabbage, lettuce, sprouted oats, mangel beets, etc. Succulence, as here defined, has two definite purposes to perform in the ration—it acts as a tonic, increasing the food consumption by having a definite effect upon the palatability of the ration; where plenty of green food is given the birds relish the food better and digest more.

Strong, healthy, vigorous turkeys will mate and begin to lay at the very opening of the breeding season, while weaker stock will merely consume feed until the warmer weather makes itself felt in the spring. It is true that the feed and care that the birds receive, the proportion of males to females, and many other things enter into the matter of egg fertility and strength of the germs, but besides all these the strength of the ancestral stock plays no little part. Without good care strong birds may not beget strong pults, but no amount of care will enable weak birds to produce strong ones.

The advent of several hundred brooder chicks means that all other plans are subservient to them for the first two weeks of their life. Plan ahead so that the household work need not interfere in any way with giving them full care, especially for the first four or five days. It will be found that when chicks can be kept growing steadily until six weeks of age there is little trouble afterward.

Warmth is of first importance for these downy babjes. With a valuable hatch, examine the temperature sever eral times each night until five days of age. Keep the temperature in the brooder close to 100 degrees during the first week, and reduce this about ten degrees during the second week.

After the third week, if the chicks are well grown and the weather is moderate, one successful poultry raiser places them in a fireless brooder heated

Incubating the Eggs.

Turkey hens, chicken hens and incubator of the laying season it often happens the bators are commonly used to incubate the bators are through laying their first little, and the bators are through laying their first little, and also when it is restricted to the eggs have to be incubated and allowed to hatch the bat layers are through the bat lawed to sit to take all the poults that the poults the poults. The port and poults are poults to receive the poults that the poults the poults the poults the poults the poults the poults.

Lice are a great annoyance to sitting he gall to take them.

Lice are a great annoyance to sitting he gall to take them.

Lice are a great annoyance to sitting he gall to take them.

The poults there were the poults to the poults the poults there are poults. The poults the pou

baselelo, be by the pear, ite of the plants. This may be determined by the plants and examining the interior for indications and statisfactory plan is to confine the most satisfactory plan is to confine the most satisfactory plan is to confine the most satisfactory plan is to confine the most plant turkey hen to a coop and allow the poults to run in and out whenever rain does not prevent. This coop should be examined again before planting for evidences of disease. Where rain does not prevent. This coop should be placed in a field where they are not and find grasshoppers, septicus; very infectious and usually transmitted by exposure to infected where roupy birds have been. Birds suffering from colds and exposure are more suspectible, and to guard against recentives, which not only tend plants and complete the poults of the plants of the plants and complete the poults and working overtime on the egg basket.

You can help to decide which hens are kept at a loss by going through the should be given at a time. The house just after dark and feeling the crops are packed full are in all probability the hens which are laying well. You may well be susplicious of the has only a partly filled crop.

Smaked middlings, lic Smoked hams, 2c lb.

The state of the plants and examining the interior for indications and the poults and sealing the poults of the poults and the poults are said to have a provided the poults and the poults and the poults and the poults are said to have the poults and the poults are said to have the poults and the poults and the poults are said to have the poults and the poults and the poults and the poults are poults and the poults are poults and the poults and the

of potash because of the German em-bargo on exportation, and in the price of acid phosphate because of the in-creased use of sulphuric acid for munition purposes, naturally stimulates interest in all home sources of fertiliz-er materials. Such sources can not be expected to furnish a large supply, but any materials which are available any materials which are available should be preserved and used. In this connection attention should be drawn